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Supply or Substitute Necessary Words; Foreclosure of a Deed of Trust; Capacity of Corporations to Take by Devise—Collateral Attack upon This Right; When Silence Will Raise an Estoppel.

THE FEDERAL STATUTES ANNOTATED. Notes on the Constitution of the United States preceded by The Declaration of Independence, The Articles of Confederation, The Ordinance for the Government of the Northwest Territory, The Text of the Constitution with an Analytical Index, A Monograph, by William M. Meigs, on the Growth of the Constitution in the Federal Convention of 1787, and an Article on Constitutional Construction and Interpretation. By Thomas H. Calvert. Compiled under the editorial supervision of William M. McKinney. Vol. VIII. Edward Thompson Company, Northport, Long Island, New York: 1905.

To our mind this is by far the most interesting and valuable volume in this most important series. The Thompson Company was wise to incorporate in it Mr. Meig's valuable monograph in which he traces the origin and development of each separate clause of the Federal Constitution from its first suggestion in the Convention of 1787 to its final form. This work is important not only from an historical but from a practical standpoint. It takes only a glance at Mr. Meig's treatise to observe the all-important part performed by Virginia in making the fundamental law of the nation.

It was a happy thought too to place in this volume a monograph on Constitutional Construction and Interpretation, which is written entirely from reviews of cases constructing and applying the Federal Constitution. It is well that the monograph is founded only on such cases, because the practitioner, unless very careful, is apt to confound the principles governing the interpretation and construction of the Federal Constitution with those governing State constitutions, while in fact their scope and purposes are entirely distinct.

That part of the volume devoted to the discussion of the Constitution itself is most admirably arranged. Each section is followed by a thorough classification of the authorities bearing on the same. Many able treatises have been written on the Constitution, but for quick and ready access to decisions relating to each clause this work perhaps surpasses them all.

BRIEF MAKING and the Use of Law Books, by William M. Lile, Henry S. Redfield, Eugene Wambaugh, Alfred F. Mason, and James E. Wheeler. Edited by Nathan Abbott, Jr., Dean of the Leland Stanford University School of Law. West Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minnesota: 1906. \$2.00 delivered.

The purpose of this most excellent publication is to place at the disposal of law schools a manual which will enable them to give their students systematic instruction in brief making, investigation of authorities, law classification, and American legal bibliography. That there was a crying need for such a work is fully evidenced by the fact that on the mere announcement of publication, over sixty law schools signified their intention to use the book in the class-room. No lawyer can take it up and examine its contents without realizing what a great disadvantage he suffered in beginning his professional career in not having had just such information as is here contained. The law graduate who has thoroughly studied this

book will possess knowledge which would have taken years of actual practice to acquire. The great importance of such knowledge is clearly and forcibly stated in the introduction by Prof. W. M. Lile of the University of Virginia. It is safe to say that if this book is thoroughly taught in the law schools of the country the result will be that law graduates will come to the bar with much better equipment than heretofore for the practical work of office and court room.

THE AMERICAN LAW RELATING TO INCOME AND PRINCIPAL, by Edwin A. Howes, Jr., of the Massachusetts Bar. Little, Brown and Company, Boston: 1905.

This is a monographic note on the subject indicated by its title. It is a very thorough note, examining or citing about two hundred and fifty cases on the subject. It is an application in many phases of the following principle: "The corpus or principal of a trust is not the cash of which it may have originally consisted, or the cash value at the time of appraisal, but the actual property in which it may be invested for the time being." For example, "when trust funds are invested in the purchase of shares of stock in a railroad company, the principal is, not the cash paid for the stock, but the stock itself, and if that is later sold for more than the trustee paid for it, the increase is not income, but belongs to the principal." The analysis and treatment are good; and the style is clear.

THE AMERICAN JUDICIARY, by Simeon E. Baldwin, LL. D. The Century Company New York: 403 pp. \$1.25 net.

This volume is to the lawyer the most interesting in the valuable American State Series, edited by Prof. W. W. Willoughby of the Chair of Political Science Johns Hopkins University. The entire series could be read with great profit by those interested in public affairs. The following volumes have already appeared: The American Constitutional System, which is an introduction to the Series and is written by Prof. Willoughby; City Government in the United States, by Prof. F. J. Goodnow of Columbia University; Party Organization, by Prof. Jesse Macy, of Iowa College; The American Executive and Executive Methods, by President J. H. Finley of the College of the City of New York; American Legislatures and Legislative Methods, by Prof. Paul Reinsch of the University of Wisconsin; Territories and Colonies, by W. F. Willoughby, Treasurer of Porto Rico; and Local Government in the United States (cities excepted), by Prof. John A. Fairlie of the University of Michigan.

We have been greatly interested in reading Judge Baldwin's chapter on the appointment, tenure of office, and compensation of judges. He is quite decided in his opposition to the election of judges by the people and gives a large number of very interesting incidents in which the people have failed to re-elect some very able judges on account of some unpopular ruling. He cites the defeat of Chief Justice Swan of Ohio, who lost his position on account of his construction of the fugitive slave law, and also